What is claimed is:

1. An OCB (optically compensated bend)-type liquid crystal display device, assembled by opposing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, inserting a liquid crystal therebetween, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated so as to have the same orientation directions, wherein said orientation directions are limited to within ± 45 degrees for the short axis direction of the pixel electrode.

2. An OCB type liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein said signal lines extend in the long side direction of said pixel region.

3. An OCB (optically compensated bend)-type liquid crystal display device, assembled by facing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of a plurality of scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, inserting a liquid crystal therebetween, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated so as to have the same

orientation direction, wherein the pixel electrode is formed in a layer located closer to the common electrode than the signal lines and the scanning lines.

4. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein, in one pixel, a side portion of the pixel electrode overlaps at least partially with a side portion of the signal line or the scanning line.

5. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device, assembled by opposing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of a plurality of a scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, inserting a liquid crystal therebetween, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated so as to have the same orientation directions, wherein a compensation electrode, which is capable of generating an electric field between said signal line or the scanning line, is formed in the same layer as that of the scanning line or the signal line between the scanning line and the signal line of said pixel.

6. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein said compensation electrode is formed so as to overlap with the pixel electrode of the adjacent pixel region.

7. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein said

compensation electrode is formed so as to connect to the scanning line of the adjacent pixel region.

8. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein said compensation electrode is formed so as to connect to the scanning line of the adjacent pixel region.

9. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device, formed by facing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of plurality of a scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated so as to have the same orientation directions,

wherein the opposing surface of said active matrix substrate is formed into a flat surface.

10. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device, assembled by opposing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of plurality of a scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated

so as to have the same orientation directions,

wherein the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are inclined in the opposite direction to each other along the orientation direction.

11. An OCB-type liquid crystal display device, formed by facing an active matrix substrate, which comprises a plurality of rectangular pixel regions, each of which is surrounded by one of plurality of a scanning lines arranged in parallel and one of a plurality of signal lines crossing said plurality of scanning lines through an insulating layer and each of which comprises a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor, and a transparent substrate provided with a common electrode, and the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are treated so as to have the same orientation directions,

wherein, the opposing surface of the active matrix substrate and the opposing surface of the transparent substrate are inclined such that the gap width formed by both opposing surfaces along the orientation direction forms a V shape, which is wide at the center and narrow at both ends of the pixel.